

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 486.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 29, 1754.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, of August 15.

SIR,

**L**EST my Countrymen should imagine the Neighbourhood of the *French* less dangerous than it really is, I here send you an Account of Part of what the poor Protestants suffered in *France* in the Years 1686 and 1687, which I have extracted from Mr. *Saunders's History of France*, an Author not too forward in detracting the *French*. "The Intendant of each Province, with the Bishop, went from Town to Town, and having summoned the Protestants to attend them, let them know, That it was his Most Christian Majesty's Pleasure, that the Roman Catholic Religion only should be professed in his Dominions; he required them therefore to turn Roman Catholics voluntarily without Delay, or they would be compelled to it by Force: To which many of the People answered, That their Bodies and Estates were in the King's Power, he might dispose of them as he pleased; but they desired their Consciences might not be forced, they could not forsake a Religion they believed to be true, or Words to that Effect: Whereupon the Soldiers were immediately ordered to seize on the Gates and Avenues of the Places they had invested to prevent the Escape of any one, after which they entered the Towns sword in Hand with the utmost Fury, as if it had been taken by Storm, crying out to such of the Reformed as they met with, *Die, or turn Roman Catholic*; and it had been a Mercy to some of them if they had been dispatched out right, without undergoing that Variety of Torments which succeeded. The Troops being quartered in such Protestant Houses as the Bishop or Priest directed, and all the Goods secured, the first Days were spent in consuming the Provisions, and plundering them of their Money, Jewels and Plate, after which they seized the Household Goods, and exposed them to Sale; and if any Roman Catholic out of Friendship or Kindred attempted to conceal any of the Effects of the unfortunate Wretch, he was severely fined. When this would not prevail on the Protestants to change their Religion, they were abused and tormented a thousand Ways. Men and Women were hung upon Beams or on Hooks in their Chimneys, by their Hair and Feet, and smothered with Whips of wet Hay, till they were almost suffocated; and if they promised to abjure their Religion, and refused to sign the Instrument of Abjuration when they were taken down, they were hung up again. Others were thrown into Fires kindled on Purpose, and after they were desperately scorched, let down by Ropes into Wells, it being demanded of them all the while if they would change their Religion. They tied People to Tables, and pour'd Wine down their Throats till they said they would turn. They stripp'd Men and Women naked, and in that Condition tied them together. Some were stuck with Pins from Head to Foot, cut with Pen knives, or taken by the Nose with red hot Tongues, and in that Manner led about till they promised to go to Mass; and being dragg'd half dead to Churches, their Presence there was sometimes taken for an Abjuration. But the common Torture, and that which seems to be purely of *French* Invention, was the Keeping People awake for a Week together, either by pinching them, dashing Water in their Faces, plucking off the Hairs of their Beards, and drumming in their Ears till they had almost lost their Senses, and then no Wonder if they chose any Religion that was offer'd them: Those that have been Proof against every other studied Cruelty, have been overcome by this. The Torment of being kept from Sleep, 'tis said, is insupportable. But it was not only upon those in Health that they exercised this Piece of

"Tyranny, for where People of either Sex lay ill of Fevers or other violent Diseases, they would bring seven or eight Drums to the Bed side, and drum till they made them distracted or renounced their Religion. In some Places they would bind the Husband or the Father Hand and Foot, and ravish the Wife or Daughter before their Faces; though the Hugonots acknowledge that Rapes were not allowed of every where. I shall mention but two or three Species of Torture more, which were executed upon the miserable Protestants, and these were the tearing off the Nails of their Fingers and Toes; blowing them up with Bellows till they were ready to burst, and burning the Soles of their Feet with red hot Shovels. *Tantum Religio potuit*. But surely no Persuasion can deserve the Name of Religion which inspires it's Votaries with such barbarous Principles. True Religion, and especially the Christian, teaches universal Love and Benevolence even towards our greatest Enemies. But to return, If no Tortures could induce the miserable Hugonots to change their Religion, they shut them up in loathsome Dungeons, where they were suffered to see none but their Tormentors. In the mean Time their Houses were demolished, their Woods and Lands wasted, if they had any, and their Wives and Children confined in Monasteries; and those that endeavoured to escape, were shot like wild Beasts. Nor was this the Case only of the meanest People, Men of Quality and Estates were treated no better. Ladies of Distinction had their Neck and Faces gash'd and scarr'd with Knives or Swords to render them deformed; neither Age, Sex or Beauty, could move their inhuman Persecutors to spare them. And when some of them fled to *Paris* to avoid these Outrages, believing that the Court could never countenance such Barbarities, they were commanded to leave the City within fifteen Days, and return to their own Houses, and all People were prohibited to entertain or lodge them. Some who had found Means to present Petitions to the King, were sent to the Bastile: And what seems extremely hard, notwithstanding the Master of the House renounced his Religion, the Soldiers were quartered upon him till the whole Family complied. The Priests who attended the Dragoons on these Occasions, required no more of the Convert at first than this Declaration, *viz. I do acknowledge the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church, as it was in the Time of the Apostles, and I renounce and abjure all the Errors that have crept into it since that Time*. And as many of them did not scruple this, they afterwards made them subscribe another, *viz. That of their own Motion, without any Force, Compulsion or Violence, they had embraced the Catholic Faith*. In which there does not seem to be any great Harm neither; but if any one profess'd the Protestant Religion afterwards, he was said to have relapsed, and was severely punished. Thus far the Government proceeded before they formally repealed the Edict of *Nantes*. I am, SIR,

PHILO HUGO.

Spensador, Aug. 1, 1754.

Hugonot, A French Protestant.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, for October, 1736.

A Narration of the Experiments made June 1, 1734, before several Members of the Royal Society, &c. on a Man, who suffer'd himself to be bit by a Viper, or common Adder. Drawn up by Cromwell Mortimer, M. D. Sec. R. S.

**W**ILLIAM OLIVER and his Wife, from Bath, who follow the Business of catching and selling Vipers, offered themselves to be bit by

any Viper that should be procured, trusting to the Virtue of a Remedy they had lighted on by Chance in trying Variety of Things, when the Woman was once accidentally bitten, and the usual known Medicines, even the Oil of Vipers, had no Effect in assuaging her Pains, especially of her Breast, of the same Side as the Hand in which she had receiv'd the Wound. This Remedy, which is only common Oil of Olives, and, from its Use with Sallad, is vulgarly known by the Name of Sallad-Oil, recommends itself not only for its Efficacy, but likewise on account of its being readily to be come at.

On June 1, 1734, in the Presence of a great Number of Persons, the said *William Oliver* was bit by an old black Viper, or Adder, brought by one of the Company, upon the Wrist, and Joint of the Thumb of the Right Hand, so that Drops of Blood came off the Wounds. He said that he immediately felt a violent Pain and Shooting from the Wounds, both to the Top of his Thumb, and up his Arm, even before the Viper was loosen'd from his Hand; soon after he felt a Pain, resembling that of Burning, trickle up his Arm; in a few Minutes his Eyes began to look red and fiery, and to water much: In less than half an Hour, he perceived the Venom seize his Heart, with a pricking Pain, which was attended with Faintness and Shortness of Breath, whereupon he fell into violent cold Sweats: In a few Minutes after this, his Belly began to swell, with great Gripings, and Pains in his Back, which were attended with violent Vomiting and Purgings. He told me, that during the Violence of these Symptoms, his Sight was gone twice for several Minutes at a Time, but that he could hear all the while. He said, that in his former Experiments he had never deserr'd making use of his Remedy longer than when he perceived the Effects of the Venom reaching his Heart; but this Time being willing to satisfy the Company thoroughly, and trusting to the speedy Effects of the Oil, which had never failed him, when used in Time, he forbore to apply to any Thing, till he found himself exceedingly ill, and quite giddy.

The Narrative goes on to relate, that by bathing his Arm with Sallad Oil, over a Pan of glowing Charcoal, and rubbing his Back and Belly with the same heated in a Ladle, he was perfectly recover'd in two or three Days.

The Experiment was tried on a Spaniel Dog, which was suffer'd to be bit on the Nose, and on a Pidgeon bit under the Wing, with good Success.

They said they had experienced their Remedy to take Effect on Cows, Horses, and Dogs, ten Hours after being bit; but that for themselves, who are frequently bit in the Fields, as they caught the Vipers, they always carry a Vial of Sallad-Oil along with them; that, as soon as they perceive themselves wounded, they, without any Loss of Time, bathe the Parts with it; and it is to the Heel, they wet the Stocking thoroughly with it; if the Finger, which happens ofteneft, they pour some of it into that Finger of their Glove, which they immediately put on again, and thus never feel any farther Inconvenience from the Accident, not even so much as from the Sting of a common Bee. Perhaps it may be found of Use for the Bite of Rattle Snakes, and other venomous Animals. And from these Experiments it is not reasonable to imagine, that the Oil by itself, may be as efficacious against the Sting of a Scorpion, as if Scorpions were infused in it?

STOCKHOLM, April 26.

**A**CCORDING to the last Advice from Finland, the Engineers appointed by the Russian Court to make a Chart of the Place, and the Boundaries of the Territory of the two Powers, are to be fixed, are arrived on the Spot where they are to begin this Work. The Engineers appointed on the Part of Sweden are actually set out for Finland. The Commissioners of the two Courts, who

who were on the Frontiers, are returned home, and will not resume the Conferences for settling the Limits till the Maps in Question are finished.

L O N D O N, May 7.

*Extract of a Letter from Dublin, dated April 20.*

"Yesterday the Speaker of the House of Commons lost his Places of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the Lords Justices; Arthur Hill, Esq; succeeds him in the former, and the Earl of Belborough in the latter.—Thomas Carter, Esq; Master of the Rolls, is succeeded by Lord Chief Justice Singleton.—Col. Dilkes's Place of Quarter Master General is given to Lord Forbes. It is expected there will be several other Removals To-day; but every Body is in good Spirits, as they hope there may be Alterations again before long."

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Barbados.*

"Sir, I can assure you with the greatest Truth, that there were three Persons in Mr. Wills's House that had the yellow Fever, one Woman, one Lad, and a Girl about twelve Years of Age, which the Doctors declared would not live till the next Morning: In the Evening, when the Physicians had left them, a Paper of Dr. James's Powder was given to each of them which operated by Vomittings, Stools, and Sweats; after this they fell asleep and slept till the next Morning, and to the great Surprise of the Doctors, and all in the House, they were perfectly recovered. I therefore beg of you, good Sir, to let the Bearer have thirty Dozen of the Powder, for which he will pay you. I am, Sir, yours, &c."

May 8. After the Sheriffs had declared the Members for this City on Tuesday Evening at Guildhall, to the greatest Number of People that ever were assembled on such an Occasion, Sir Richard Glynn made an Address of Thanks to the Livery for so kindly exerting themselves in his Behalf, hoping that he should still continue in their Favour and Esteem, and that though he had not the Happiness of succeeding, yet it gave him the highest Pleasure to find that he had so great a Number of Friends.—Mr. Bethel and Sir Robert Ladbroke assured the Citizens, that their Time and Study should be devoted to their Service, in Return for so singular a Mark of their Confidence.—Mr. Beckford thanked them for so kindly aiding his first Attempt, assured them that his being returned with three Gentlemen of such high Reputation, greatly added to his Satisfaction; that the Integrity of the two Gentlemen who had been in Parliament was so conspicuous, as not to need any Eulogiums from him, and that he made no Doubt but the Gentleman who had not yet sat in Parliament would readily follow their Example; he told them this Country was unequally represented, on Account of many petty Boroughs sending two Members to Parliament, when this, the most opulent City in the Kingdom, sends but four; that, therefore, it more nearly concerns the City of London, who have ever been uncorrupt, to elect Persons of Stability for their Representatives, for that they always did or ought to set an Example to all the rest of the Members in the House of Commons; he assured them, for his own Part, that neither Honours, Profits, nor Emoluments, should ever induce him to forsake the Cause of Liberty, nor to join with any dictatorial Ministers in Measures to overturn the Religion or Liberty of this Kingdom; and that he should to the utmost of his Power endeavour to protect them in both, and to extend the Trade and Commerce of this Nation.

Sir John Barnard not being present, addressed himself to his Electors as follows:

*To the worthy Liverymen of the City of London,*  
The Honour which you have done me in chusing me six Times one of your Representatives in Parliament, calls for my most sincere and hearty Thanks, the rather as I look upon the present Election to be the last Favour which I can ever expect to receive. I have not of late Years presumed to offer my Service, knowing my Inability of giving that Attendance in Parliament, which this honourable City has a Right to require from its Members; but the Continuance of your polling for me, is a Proof of your Kindness in overlooking my Failings, and of your affectionate Regard for me. The Impression which these have made on my Heart, can never be effaced, of which I beg Leave to assure you, and of my best Endeavours to promote the Good of this City in Particular, and of the Nation in General. I am, with the greatest Respect,

Gentlemen, your highly obliged,

and most obedient humble Servant,

May 7, 1754.

JOHN BARNARD.

May 18. Captain Cook, of the *Paradise*, arriv'd at Cowes from Carolina, brings an Account, that the Jamaica Sloop, before he came away, sail'd from Charles-Town for Virginia, with 150 Soldiers on board, and that it was expected all the

other Settlements on the Continent would send Forces to assist in defending the Back Settlements in that Province from the Encroachments of the French.

At present there seems to be no Doubt, that our powerful and restless Rivals the French, are very intent on settling at the Back of Virginia, on the River Ohio, to the no small Terror of the Inhabitants of our Northern Colonies, as being very sensible, that if this Design once takes Place, something more fatal to them must ensue. Ought not this Subject to be immediately impartially and maturely consider'd at home? Is there any Thing more worthy the Attention of true Patriots? Or can a strict Enquiry into the Causes and Consequences of this Danger offend any true Friends to the Colonies?

It is unkind to throw Reflections on the Colonies for complaining, because this supposes them always in the Wrong; and if this was really so, they who censure them might as easily—prove it; and then they would be censur'd by their Countrymen—whereas till this shall be done, they will be pitied.

The Troops sent from South Carolina to Virginia, are from the three independent Companies form'd out of Oglethorpe's brave Regiment, who will be of the greatest Service there, having been long used to Indians, and Indian Warfare.

May 22. We hear that the enlisting Men into the French Service is carried on in different Parts of England with remarkable Diligence, and principally by the Officers from the Irish Brigades, who are assisted by Priests, and even by Women.

Some Persons, who ought to know, are very confident in asserting, that all the French Proposals to our East India Company, are calculated merely to gain Time till they have an Opportunity of striking some decisive Blow in that Part of the World.

It is reported that John Pitt, Esq; is appointed Governor of South Carolina, in the Room of —Glen, Esq; who is returning to England.

N E W - Y O R K, August 12.

Captain Roome, from Lisbon, advises, that the Portuguese are resolved no longer to submit tamely to the Insolence of the Barbary Corsairs; but being awakened from their Lethargy, are busy fitting out a Fleet of ten or fifteen Sail of Men of War, in order to convince those Pyrates, that they are determined to repel Force by Force, and have full Satisfaction for the repeated Insults daily offered to the Flag of his Portuguese Majesty.

Last Friday his Majesty's Ship *Shoreham* (a cruising Vessel) Julian Legge, Commander, arrived here from Halifax.

A N N A P O L I S.

Monday last died at his House in Baltimore County, Mr. STEPHEN ONION, Owner of the *Iron-Works* on Gun Powder River; a Gentleman of a good Character, and plentiful Fortune.

On Tuesday last Week, a Sloop loaded with Plank, belonging to Capt. Thomas Travers, lying at Barren-Island, was struck with Lightning; her Mast was tore into Ten Thousand Splinters, and only a Piece about the Height of a Man above Deck left, one of her Timbers was broke, and two of her starboard Planks just between Wind and Water tore off.

The following is the Copy of a Letter from Capt. Stephen, to a Gentleman in this Province; and as it throws a new Light on the late Affair at Ohio, we hope it will be agreeable to all our Readers, who with well to Troops who are employed in the Defence of our Frontiers. There is nothing more certain than that the World often judge of Things from their first Appearance, and at once applaud or condemn as they succeed, without giving themselves the Trouble to look narrowly into Circumstances, which alone can enable them to form a right Judgment: This Care is certainly due from every honest Man on every Occasion, but more particularly on this, in Justice to Men, who, from the Loss they sustained, the Time the Engagement lasted, and the Retreat they were allowed to make by an Enemy so much superior, leaves no room to doubt of their gallant Behaviour in the Field of Battle: And how galling it must be to those brave Fellows who have survived the Fate of that Day, to find their Countrymen have conceived a bad Opinion of them, we leave to the Judgment of every impartial Person.

S I R,

JUNE 29, we received certain Intelligence, that the French were reinforced with 300 White Men, and the same Number of Indians, and that they intended to march immediately to attack us. Whereupon Col. Washington call'd a Council of War, wherein it was resolv'd to send an Express to hasten the Independents to join us, and that in the mean Time

we should sit about fortifying ourselves, as well as the Time would permit, and there wait the Arrival of Capt. Lewis, and Mr. Polson, who were call'd in Detachment, and to whom Orders were sent to join us with the utmost Expedition. Capt. Maccay arriv'd at our Camp at Gilt's House, in the Night, and we were joined by our Detachment next Forenoon; when a Council of War was again call'd, wherein it was resolv'd to retreat immediately, carrying all the public Stores with us; and as we had but two very indifferent Teams, and few Horses, the Officers loaded their own Horses with Ammunition, and left Part of their Baggage behind; Col. Washington setting them an Example, by ordering his Horse to be loaded first, and giving four Pikes to some Soldiers to carry his necessary Baggage. We had nine Sawmills, which were drawn by the Soldiers of the Virginia Regiment twelve Miles, of the roughest and most billy Road of any in the Allegany Mountains. The Independents refused to lend a Hand to draw the Guns, or help off with the Ammunition; nor would they do Duty as Pioneers, which had an unhappy Effect on our Men, who no sooner learned that it was not the proper Duty of Soldiers to perform these Services, than they became as backward as the Independents. This was one great Reason why we had not completed our Works before the Attack.

July 1<sup>st</sup>, we arriv'd very much fatigued at the Meadows, and had continu'd our Retreat, but for Want of Horses and Convoys to carry off our Ammunition. Our Men had been eight Days without Bread, and instead of a large Convoy, which we had long expected, there arriv'd only a few Bags of Flour: They were so harass'd with working on the Fortifications at Gilt's, and with marching, that they were no longer able to draw the Sawmills. This being the Case, and having certain Intelligence that the New Yorkers had arriv'd at Alexandria about twenty Days before, a fatal Stay! and a flying Report, that they had got to Wills's Creek on their March to join us, it was thought most advisable to fortify ourselves in the best Manner possible, and wait our Convoys and Reinforcements, which we daily expected.

In the mean Time an Express was sent to inform them of our Station, and hasten them to our Assistance. We set about clearing the Woods nearest to us, and carrying in the Logs, to raise a Breastwork, and enlarge the Fort. July 3<sup>d</sup>, by Break of Day, we were alarm'd by one of our Centries, who was shot in the Leg by the Enemy; and about nine, we received Intelligence, by some of our advanced Parties, that the Enemy were within four Miles of us, that they were a very numerous Body, and all naked. We continu'd to fortify, and prepare ourselves for their Reception. They came up with us before eleven o'Clock, and by their furious Attacks and superior Numbers, we expected that they would have attempted to storm us directly, and therefore answer'd them only with Musket Shot now and then, as we could make sure of an active Fellow. The keeping up our Fire made the Enemy more secure, and expos'd themselves the more, which was a principal Reason of their losing so many Men on that Occasion. At Night they call'd to Parley, and we suspecting Deceit took but little Notice of it, until they repeated the same frequently, and then Mr. Van Braam was sent to speak with them, who soon returned to assure us that they were in earnest. This was no disagreeable News to us, who had received no Intelligence of the Approach of our Convoys or Reinforcements, and who had only a Couple of Bags of Flour, and a little Bacon left for the Support of 300 Men. We intend'd to have killed our Milk Cows, which were our greatest Dependence before the Engagement, but had no Salt to preserve them; and they soon became the Property of a superior Enemy. By the continued Rains, and Water in the Trenches, the most of our Arms were out of Order, and we had only a Couple of Screws in the whole Regiment to clear them. But what was still worse, it was no sooner dark, than one half of our Men got drunk. Under these disadvantageous Circumstances, we agreed to the Articles of Capitulation, which, no Doubt, you have seen, with the Difference which I shall remark, and which I think very material. Mr. Peyronce was dangerously wounded, and we much regretted the Loss of his Services on this Occasion.

When Mr. Van Braam returned with the French Proposals, we were oblig'd to take the Sense of them by Word of Mouth: It rain'd so heavily that he could not give us a written Translation of them; we could scarcely keep the Candle light to read them; they were wrote in a bad Hand, on wet and blotted Paper, so that no Person could read them but Van Braam, who had heard them from the Mouth of the French Officer. Every Officer, then present, is willing to declare, that there was no such Word as Assassination mentioned; the Terms express'd to us, were "the Death of Jumonville." If it had been mentioned,

mentioned, we could have got it altered, as the French seemed very condescending, and willing to bring Things to a Conclusion, during the whole Course of the Interview: Upon further insisting on it, they altered what was more material to them, the Article relating to Ammunition, which they wanted much to detain; and that of the Cannon, which they agreed to have destroyed, instead of reserved for their Use.

Another Article, which appears to our Disadvantage, is that whereby we oblige ourselves not to attempt an Establishment beyond the Mountains: This was translated to us, "Not to attempt Buildings or Improvements on the Lands of his Most Christian Majesty." This was never intended; but denied that he had any Lands there, and therefore thought it needless to dispute that Point.

The Article, which relates to the Hostages, is quite different from the Translation of it given to us; they are mentioned for the Security of the Performance of the Treaty, as well as for the Return of the Prisoners: There was never such Intention on our Side, nor mention of it made on theirs by our Interpreter. Thus by the evil Intention or Negligence of Van Braam, our Conduct is blamed by a busy World, fond of finding Fault without considering Circumstances, or giving just Attention to Reasons which might be offered to obviate their Clamours. Let any of these brave Gentlemen, who fight so many successful Engagements over a Battle, imagine himself at the Head of 300 Men, and labouring under the Disadvantages abovementioned, and would he not accept of worse Terms than Col. Washington agreed to? Which were all the Honours of War, without mention of Assassination, or any other Expression objected to in the abovementioned Articles. It appears to me, that if he did not, he might justly be said to be Accessory to the Destruction of so many Men, which would be the inevitable Consequence of his misplaced Courage, or Obstinacy. You have no Reason to doubt but the whole Affair was well conducted, when the French, who had strict Orders to give no Quarter, and to pay the Indians with our Scalls and Spoils, were the first who discovered an Inclination to Treat. That they had such Orders, and intended no Quarter, is certain, from the Mouth of one of their own Officers. The Story of our first Engagement I will give you in my next, and let the French term it an Assassination, or what they please, I am ready to embrace the first Opportunity of being cauterized in such another.

And am, in the mean Time, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
ADAM STEPHEN.

Alexandria, August 11, 1754.

Custom-House, Annapolis, Entered, NONE.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Charming Peggy, Joseph Lacey, for Antigua;  
Schooner Devonshire, Philip Stevens, for Barbados;  
Sloop Esther, Giles Hall, for New-London;  
Ship Greyhound, Alexander Stewart, for London;  
Ship Thames, James Dobbins, for London.

## WENT a Drift, the 25th Inst.

August, from the Sloop Endeavour, belonging to Thomas Fleming, Blockmaker, lying in the Bay, near Broad-Creek, Kent Island, a small well-built Boat, about ten Feet Keel, she is remarkable for having two Pieces of Timber nailed on each Side of her Bottom.

Whoever will give Intelligence to the Subscriber where he is, shall have Five Shillings for their Trouble, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

Thomas Fleming.

## RAN away from the Subscriber,

in May last, a Mulatto Slave, named Guy, aged about 40 Years, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well made, and has a very downy Look; he had Irons on him when he went away, but is supposed to have got them off. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, if taken ten Miles from home.

John Gassaway.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. Thomas Broom, in St. Mary's County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Gelding, has a black Mane and Tail, about 12 Hands high, is something cut hamin'd, has a grey Spot in his Forehead, and another on the left Side of his Back.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

## RAN away from the Subscriber,

living in Port Tobacco, on the 26th of this Instant August, a Convict Servant Man named George Graham, by Trade a Barber, and understands a little of Painting, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well set, brown Complexion, has a small Flesh-Mark hanging loose in Form of a Pear and the Mark of a Cut, on one Side of his Face, and has a smooth palavering Tongue: He rode off on a large Grey Horse, branded on the left Buttock thus I B, and has taken with him the following Cloaths, viz. a white Broad-Cloth Coat, two white Linen Jackets, one Tartan ditto, one brown Holland ditto, two Pair of brown Holland Breeches, one Pair of white Russian ditto, and several very fine Shirts; he likewise took with him a Gentleman's Hat and Boots, and several Wigs, two of which are very fine, one white, with full long Curles, the other flaxen, and has plenty of Money.

Whoever apprehends the said Runaway, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have TWO PISTOLES Reward, paid by

John Kinsman.

N. B. 'Tis probable he may forge a Pass, as he can write a good Hand, and has been about two Years in the Country.

August 29, 1754.

## RAN away from the Baltimore

Iron Works on Patapsco, in Maryland, the 24th Instant, a Servant Man, named George Dale, born in England, of a small Stature, slender, brown Complexion, high Nose, walks stooping forward, and has a pert lively Look; he came into Patapsco this Summer, and has been used to hard Work. He had on when he went away, a Pair of Crocus Trowsers, Osnabrigs Shirt, an old Hat cock'd, and a Pair of Negro Shoes, but may get better Clothing.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that he may be had again, shall have Fifteen Shillings if taken under Ten Miles from home; Forty Shillings if at the Distance of 20 Miles; Three Pounds if at a greater Distance, and Four Pounds if out of the Province, and reasonable Charges.

Richard Coxall.

N. B. He may have got into Company with Robert Cox, a Servant, ran away from the said Works, and lately advertised.

## RAN away from the Subscriber,

living at Rock Creek, in Frederick County, on the 10th of July last, a Convict Servant Man named Thomas Pyner, by Trade a Joiner, he is a thin looking Fellow, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and a little round shouldered: Had on when he went away, a Snuff colour'd Cloth Coat, Osnabrigs Jacket and Shirt, a Pair of Fustian Breeches, blue Worked Stockings, new Shoes, a yellow Wig, and an old Fez Hat.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Thomas Nickolls, junr.

N. B. 'Tis supposed that he has forged a Pass, and pretends to be a Blacksmith.

Belhaven, in Virginia, August 12, 1754.

## RAN away, this Morning, from

the Subscriber, the following Servant, viz. Christopher Harper, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, he has a Halt in his Walk, and goes stooping, and wide; and has a very ill Aspect: Had on, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd Fustian Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

Ann Harper, Wife to the aforesaid Harper, aged about Forty Years, she has a stooping Carriage in her Walk, is round shouldered, thin visaged, has lost two of her fore Teeth, and has a sad scolding Tongue: Had on, a blue Jacket, Osnabrigs Shift, and other Cloaths I cannot describe.

John Edinburgh, aged about Thirty Years, has short yellowish Hair, halts in his Walk, has fore Legs, and is one of few Words, except when in Liquor: Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, old Shoes, and a half worn Felt Hat.

They took with them a Bay Horse, with a Blaze in his Face, and branded thus WF. 'Tis thought that they have also taken with them two of the Reverend Mr. Charles Green's Horses, the one of a Roan Colour, the other a dark Bay.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a Pile Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Waite.

## RAN away from the Subscriber,

living near Severn River, near the Vineyard, on the 25th of this Instant August, a lusty Irish Servant Man, named Charles Canady, about six Feet high: Had on, and took with him, a Snuff colour'd Broad-Cloth Coat and Jacket, with white Metal Buttons, the Jacket has no Sleeves; he also took with him a Piece of fine Holland Linen, several Pair of fine Thread Stockings, Osnabrigs Breeches, Holland Shirts, Neck-Cloaths, a Silver Stock-Buckle, and a new Calico Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, or to Annapolis, shall have THREE POUNDS, Currency, Reward, paid by

Charles Griffiths.

Conformable to LAW,

## NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of John Blake, in Talbot County, near Col. Edward Lloyd's, taken up as a Stray, a large Black Horse, much advanced in Years, branded on the near Shoulder A, has a short hanging Mane, and Switch Tail.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

## NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of Charles Yeldall, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a Stray, a Gelding about 13 Hands high, without any Brand, is of a dark Colour, has a white Spot on his right Thigh, and his left Ear has a small Nick on the under Side.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

## NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of Robert Ryan, at Elk Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Horse, branded on one of his Shoulders thus E, and on one of his Buttocks with a W.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

## To be Sold by the Subscriber, by

Public Vendue, at Talbot County Court-House, on Saturday the 14th Day of September next,



## THE SNOW

DILIGENCE, now riding at Anchor at Parsons's Landing, in Great Cheptank, 50 Feet by the Keel, 21 Feet by the Beam, 10 Feet and a half in the Hold, and 4 Feet and a half between Decks, with necessary Rigging, Sails, Cables, and Anchors, being 2 Years old, strong, and well-built: A Lift of the Materials may be seen on board the said Snow.

William Murray.

## THE Subscriber going to move

to the Wood Yard in Prince George's County, gives Notice, that there is to be Sold, at Georgetown on Patowmack River, in Frederick County, Maryland, a very good Dwelling-House, 50 Feet long by 30, 4 Rooms on a Floor, a good Kitchen, Study (or Office), a paved Garden, and Tan Yard, with 260 Acres of Land joining to the said Town and Inspection House, very well situated for Trade.

Those inclinable to purchase, may apply, for Terms, to

George Gordon.

To be RUN for,

At ANNAPOLIS, on Tuesday the 10th of September, (Being the Gift of his Excellency).

A PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone Weight, the best of Three Heats, each Heat to be once round the Pole on the Race Ground; to rub Half an Hour between each Heat. The Horses, &c. to be entered with James Green on Monday the 9th, paying Twenty Shilling Entrance; at the Post Forty Shillings.

Such Rules and Orders are to be observed, as are usual on those Occasions; and if any Disputes should arise, they are to be determined by Gentlemen appointed for that Purpose, before starting; and if the 10th should be a rainy Day, the Prize to be run for on the first fair Day after.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in *Somerset County*, on the 2d of *June* last, a *Servant Man*, named *Jonathan Wheeler*, about 6 Feet high, born in this Country, and is a *Shoemaker by Trade*, but sometimes professes himself a *Sailor*.

Whoever takes up the said *Servant*, and secures him so that he may be had again, shall have a *Pistole Reward*, besides what the Law allows.

*William Miles.*

**T**HIS is to give Notice, That *Richard Moss*, late *Servant* to *Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin*, intends to go for *England* in the Ship *Chapman*, *John Dore* Master.

**JUST IMPORTED,**  
From *BRISTOL*, in the Ship *FRISBY*, Capt. *GEORGE DAVIE*.

**BEST Cheshire and Gloucestershire** Cheese, bottled Beer, Window Glass 8 by 10, Welch Cottons, Kerseys, Half Thicks, Rugs and Blackets, Nails of all Sorts, &c. &c. to be Sold at reasonable Rates, by

*James Dick.*

**R**AN away from the *Baltimore Iron Works* on *Patapsco*, in *Maryland*, on the 20<sup>th</sup> of *July* last, a *Convict Servant Man*, named *Robert Cox*, just imported in the Ship *Apollo*, Capt. *Richardson*; he is a rough looking Fellow, born in *Oxfordshire*, or *Northamptonshire*, speaks broad, says he was bred to Farming, has a large Scar under his right Eye, and is rather of a tall than middle Stature. Had on an *Oleabrigs Shirt* and *Trowsers*, *Felt Hat*, a pair of *Country made Shoes*, and a *Steel Collar* round his Neck with six Rivets in it, which he may have got off, and furnished himself with better Cloaths.

Whoever brings the said *Servant* home, shall have *Fifteen Shillings*, if found under *Ten Miles* from the said *Works*; *Three Pounds*, if *Forty Miles*; and *Three Pistoles*, if taken out of the *Province*, and reasonable Charges, paid by

*Richard Croxall.*

**W**ENT away from the said *Works*, the 6<sup>th</sup> *Instant*, a *New Negro Man*, named *Cesar*, is very tall, and can speak but few Words of *English*; he is appalled as *Negroes* commonly are.

Whoever brings him home, shall have *Ten Shillings*, if under *Ten Miles* from home; and *Thirty Shillings*, if at a greater Distance, paid by

*Richard Croxall.*

To be Sold, at prime Cost,

**A SORTABLE Parcel** of *European GOODS*, Value about *One Hundred Pounds Sterling*.

*George Atkinson.*

**JUST IMPORTED,**  
From *GLASGOW*, and in sundry Ships from *LONDON*.

**G**RAT Variety of *European and East India GOODS*, and to be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit. Also, *West India Rum*, *Muscovado Sugar*, *Linseed Oil*, coarse and fine *Salt*, *Bar Iron*, *English Cordage*, *Candles*, *Myrtle Wax*, *Bees Wax*, *Almonds*, *Raisins*, *Sweet Oil*, *Bottled Claret*, and *White Lisbon Wine*.

*Robert Swan.*

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, for ready Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, on Monday the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of *September* next, at the House of *William Brown*, at *South River Ferry*.

**T**HE House, Lot, and Improvements, late belonging to *Mr. Thomas Catch*, deceased, at present in the Occupation of the Rev. *Mr. Spraker*: A good Title will be made to the Purchaser. The Premises are to be entered on till the first of *May* next.

*Anne Caton.*

For *IRELAND* directly,



**T**HE Brigantine *ENDEAVOUR*, JOHN JONES, Master, now lying in *Patapsco River*, a prime Sailer, with very good Accommodations for Passengers, and will certainly sail by the 15<sup>th</sup> of

*September* next. For Freight or Passage, apply to *William Gowans*, Merchant, in *Baltimore Town*, or the said Master.

To be Sold by the said *Gowans*, good *Bahabados Rum* at the cheapest Rate, for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

*July 22, 1754.*

**C**OMMITTED sometime ago, as a Runaway, to my Custody, a Person of low Stature, and ill favoured, who calls himself *Richard Harrison*, and says he belongs to *Richard Cockey*, living at *Eastern Neck*, to whom I wrote immediately, but received no Answer.

His Master may have him again, on Application, paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

*William Young*, Sheriff of *Baltimore County*.

*Baltimore County, July 30, 1754.*

**L**AST Night was committed to my Custody, two Persons suspected to be Runaways, both supposed to be guilty of *Felony*; the one calls himself *John Bluit*, and says he belongs to *Richard Gambrell*, in *Charles County*: The other says his Name is *John Evans*, a Watchmaker by Trade, and his Master's Name is *Robert Morrison*, living also in *Charles County*. *Bluit* has on a blue *Pea Jacket*; the other a brown one with Metal Buttons.

Their Masters may have them, on Application, paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

*William Young*, Sheriff.

*Bladenburg, June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1754.*

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, a *Convict Servant Man*, named *Edward Demsey*, born in *Ireland*, by Trade a Barber, about 26 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, well set, of a fair Complexion, and the Bridge of his Nose a little fallen. Had on a *Castor Hat*, a brown Wig, a *Check Shirt*, an old *Kersey Jacket*, an old Pair of *Cotton Velvet Breeches*, a Pair of *Thread Stockings*, and old Shoes; and is supposed to have a considerable Sum of Money with him, which, probably, may procure him better Cloaths.

Whoever apprehends the said *Servant*, and brings him home, shall have *Two Pistoles Reward*, beside what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.

*Thomas Chittam.*

**R**AN away from the *Busb River Iron Works*, in *March* last, a *Scotch Servant Man*, named *Archibald Hambleton*; he is a very lousy tall Fellow, stoops a little in the Shoulders, and turns in his Toes as he walks, and is very freckled in the Face and Hands, and slow of Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse white Linnen Shirt, a coarse *Cotton Jacket*, and an old *Felt Hat*.

Whoever shall take up the abovementioned *Servant*, and secure him, so that his Master may get him again, shall have *Two Pistoles Reward*.

*Benjamin Welfb.*

**C**OMMITTED to the Sheriff of *Calvert County*, one *John Thomas*, who confesses he is an *Indented Servant*, and that he belongs to *Mr. John Read*, at the Head of *North East* in *Carroll County*, near *Charles Town*. He is a fully well-set Fellow, and says he is an *Englishman*. He came ashore at *William Harris's Landing*, on the Bay Side, in a small Boat, which, he says, is the Property of *Mr. Patton*, a Ship Carpenter, at the Head of *North East*.

His Master may have him again, on paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

*John Smith.*

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

**A**TRACT of Land, containing 100 Acres, all very fine Land, situate in *Frederick County*, near *Mr. Joseph Chaplin's*, called *Addition to Peter's Delight*.

For Title and Terms, apply to

*Gilbert Sprigg.*

**R**AN away about 14 Months since, from the Subscriber, living in *Prince George's County*, a sensible, Country born *Negro Fellow*, named *Peter*, who formerly belonged to *Mrs. Sarah Beatie*, in *Anne Arundel County*: He is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and of a yellowish Complexion. Whoever takes up the said *Negro*, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of *Five Pistoles*, paid by

*John Lamar, junior.*

*July 3, 1754.*

**W**HEREAS the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertisements, required the Debtors of that Office to pay the Interest due on their several Bonds, which they have hitherto failed to comply with: Therefore the Commissioners once more inform the Debtors of the said Office, that unless they will come without Loss of Time, and pay off the Interest due on their several Bonds, they will be put in Suit.

Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

*Richard Dorsey,*

Clerk Paper Currency Office.

*June 20, 1754.*

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of *South River*, in *Anne Arundel County*, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of *June*, a *Negro Man*, named *Joseph Marriatt*, lately convicted from *London*: he is a tall slim Fellow, and talks very plain *English*. Had on a black Cloth Coat, a short white Flannel Waistcoat, a *Check Shirt*, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, a Pair of old channell'd Pumps, a Worsted Cap, and an old *Castor Hat*; and took sundry other Cloaths with him.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have *Two Pistoles Reward*.

*Benjamin Welfb.*

**R**AN away with the above Fellow, a *Convict Servant Man*, named *John Stewart*, of a small Size. Had on and took with him, a brown Broad Cloth Coat, a red Broad Cloth Waistcoat, two blue Sailor's Jackets, a Pair of red Plush Breeches, with white Metal Buttons, a Pair of blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair of old Pumps, a brown Wig, a large brimm'd Hat, and Silk Handkerchiefs, and sundry other Cloaths.

Whoever apprehends the said *Servant*, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive a *Pistole Reward*.

*Robert Killison.*

TO BE SOLD,

**F**OUR Plantations in good Repair, and well improved, all choice plantable Land, belonging to *Doctor Douell*, lying near *Capt. John's Run*, in *Frederick County*, and only 13 Miles from *Rock Creek Warehouse*. Those who incline to purchase, for Terms, may apply to *Mrs. Douell*, living near the said Plantations.

*June 20, 1754.*

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency, by the Subscriber,



**A** SNOW, now on the Stocks, at *Wiscocomico River*, in *Somerset County*, and will be launched about the last of *July*; she is 52 Feet straight Rabbet, 22 Feet Beam, 10 Feet and a half in the Hold, and 4 Feet and a half between Decks.

*Thomas Sloffs.*

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